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**collapsible**, adj. *the quality or condition of being made so that it can be folded back.*

**collapsibility**, n. *a state of falling together or breaking down.* [Obs.]

[ME. *coller*; OFr. *coler*, *colier*; L. *lateralis*, lateral, from *latus*, side.]

**collar**, n. *1. a band or chain for the neck, from *collum*, the neck. 2. a part of a dress, blouse, coat, shirt, encircles the neck. 3. a cloth band or folded-over piece attached to the neck of a shirt, blouse, dress, ornamental band, chain, or circlet around the neck. 4. a band of leather or metal for a dog's neck.*

*collar*, n. *1. a leather-covered roll for the neck of a draft animal; part of the harness which the animal strains in weight. 2. a flange, as on rods, shafts, or prevent sideward motion, connective band, as of a different color, texture, around the neck of an animal etc.*

*collar*, n. *1. a band that forms on the top of a glass*

*collar*, n. *1. a band or cincture; beam. 2. a ring upon the stem of a plant. 3. the point of divergence of the stem of a plant.*

*collar*, n. *1. a band which confines a planchet, in preventing its spreading under the hammering. 2. a band which prevents spreading under the stamping press.*

*collar*, n. *1. a band or stay to slip over a shroud or stay. 2. a rope formed into a wreath or dead-eye in the bight, to which*

*collar*, n. *1. a band or piece of timber between two opposite rafters, at the bower bird of Australia.*

*collar*, n. *1. a flat, slender bone reaching from bone to the shoulder; the*

*collar*, n. *1. a small button; sometimes fastening a shirt collar.*

*collar*, n. *1. [from *colatur*], a kind of vine whose leaves are borne in tufts.*

*collar*, n. *1. formerly observed in English knights appeared at court jeweled collars of their orders.*

*collar*, n. *1. having a collar about the neck; in heraldry, as, a collared lion.*

*collar*, n. *1. a joint of meat.*

*collar*, n. *1. [Fr. *collart*, from *collare*, to carry], a short cape, broad collar, of lace, fur, or other material,*

*collar*, n. *1. capable of being collated.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. collating, ppr. 2. to bring together; to carry.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to examine (a book) carefully, as texts, by examination; to collect copies of the*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to institute (a clergyman) in his (the same person is both the patron followed by to neglects to present, the bishop to the church.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to confer, [Obs.]*

*collate*, v.t. *1. (the sheets of a book to be collated, plates etc. are*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to examine (a book) to see that none are missing.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to collect, from L. *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, to collect; com-, together, and *legere*, to gather.]*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to gather together; to assemble or bring together; as, to collect men into an army; to collect ideas.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to gain by observation or information; as, to collect news.*

*collate*, v.t. *1. to gather from premises; to infer, [Rare.]*

*collate*, v.t. *1. Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.*

*in a different line; as, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt were collateral relatives.*

*collateral*, adj. *1. designating or security given as a pledge for the fulfillment of an obligation; hence, secured or guaranteed by property, as stock, bonds, etc.; as, a collateral loan.*

*collateral*, n. *1. assurance made in addition to the principal deed.*

*collateral*, n. *1. in law, an issue aside from the main question in the case.*

*collateral*, n. *1. additional security, as property, a bill of sale, a stock certificate, or any other pledge deposited to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation.*

*collateral*, n. *1. a collateral relative or kinsman.*

*collateral*, n. *1. anything of value pledged as additional security for the performance of the main obligation; collateral security; it is returned to the debtor when the obligation is fulfilled.*

*collateral*, adv. *1. side by side.*

*collateral*, adv. *1. indirectly; in the nature of a side issue.*

*collateral*, adv. *1. not directly; not in a direct line; not linearly.*

*collateral*, n. *1. the state of being collateral.*

*collation*, n. *[ME. *collacion*; OFr. *collacion*, discourse; L. *collatio*, *conlatio*, a bringing together, collection, from *com-*, together, and *latere*, pp. of *colligere*, to bring.]*

*collation*, n. *1. the act, process, or result of collating or comparing; a comparison of one copy, text, etc. with another.*

*collation*, n. *1. the act of conferring or bestowing. [Obs.]*

*collation*, n. *1. the appointment of a clergyman to a benefice.*

*collation*, n. *1. in Scots law, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.*

*collation*, n. *1. a compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church; also, the act of reading and discussing this or some other religious book, a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict.*

*collation*, n. *1. a light repast: a term originally applied to the meal eaten by monks in monasteries after the reading of a religious book, as one containing the lives of the saints.*

*collation*, n. *1. in bookbinding, the assembling of the printed sheets for a final inspection previous to binding.*

*collation*, n. *1. a conference or consultation.*

*collation*, n. *1. in library usage, the technical description of a book, including the number of pages, illustrations, etc.*

*collation*, n. *1. the comparison of a seal with one whose authenticity is unquestioned to determine the reliability of the former.*

*collation*, n. *1. to partake of a light meal. [Obs.]*

*collation*, n. *1. one who collates the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]*

*collation*, n. *1. done by contributions. [Obs.]*

*collation*, n. *1. having the power to confer or bestow.*

*collation*, n. *1. bestowed or held by collation.*

*collation*, n. *1. one who collates or compares manuscripts or editions of books.*

*collation*, n. *1. one who grants any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.*

*collation*, n. *1. to unite in praising. [Obs.]*

*collation*, n. *1. [Fr. *collègue*; L. *collega*, colleague; *com-*, together, and *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, to choose for an embassy], a fellow worker in the same profession; a partner or associate in office.*

*collation*, n. *1. collaborator, associate, companion, coadjutor, ally, confederate.*

*collation*, n. *1. to unite with one or more associates in the same office. [Rare.]*

*collation*, n. *1. the state of being a colleague.*

*collation*, v.t. *1. collected, pt., pp.; collecting, ppr. [OFr. *collécte*, to collect, from L. *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, to collect; *com-*, together, and *legere*, to gather.]*

*collation*, v.t. *1. to gather together; to assemble or bring together; as, to collect men into an army; to collect ideas.*

*collation*, v.t. *1. to gain by observation or information; as, to collect news.*

*collation*, v.t. *1. to gather from premises; to infer, [Rare.]*

*collation*, v.t. *1. Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.*

*4. to receive or compel payment of, as debts; to demand and receive; as, to collect taxes; to collect accounts.*

*5. to obtain from contribution.*

*6. to gather (stamps, books, etc.) for a hobby.*

*7. to regain control of (oneself or one's wits); to summon up (one's faculties or powers).*

*Syn.—accumulate, assemble, amass, gather, congregate, convolve, garner, reap, convene, muster, aggregate, summon.*

*colllect*, v.i. *1. to run together; to accumulate; as, pus collects in an abscess; snow collects in banks.*

*2. to gather; to assemble.*

*3. to collect payments, etc.; as, the landlord collects on the first of the month.*

*collect*, v. and adv. *with payment to be made by the receiver; as, he telephoned collect.*

*collect*, n. *[ME. and OFr. *collecte*; LL. *collecta*, a gathering together of ideas from the day's reading; from L. *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, from *com-*, together, and *leger*, to gather.]*

*1. a short prayer suitable to the time or occasion, used in certain church services.*

*2. a collection or gathering of money. [Obs.]*

*collect*, a. *capable of being collected.*

*collect*, n. *[LL. *collectanea*, gathered or collected.] a collection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; an anthology.*

*collect*, a. *gathered; collected.*

*collect*, a. *gathered together; assembled.*

*collect*, a. *calm and self-possessed; undisturbed; not disconcerted; cool; composed.*

*Syn.—calm, composed, cool, placid, serene, unmoved.*

*collect*, a. *in a cool, self-possessed state of mind.*

*collect*, a. *collected state of the mind; self-possession.*

*collect*, a. *see collectable.*

*collect*, n. *[L. *collectio*, a bringing together, from *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, to collect.]*

*1. the act or process of collecting.*

*2. the body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; as, a collection of books or paintings; a collection of strangers.*

*3. a contribution; a sum collected for a charitable or religious purpose, especially during a meeting or religious service.*

*4. something that has gathered into a mass or pile; accumulation; as, a collection of dust.*

*5. pl. in English universities, an examination held at the end of a semester.*

*Syn.—assembly, assemblage, store, gathering, group, accumulation, aggregation, compilation, company, crowd, quantity, mass.*

*collective*, a. *[L. *collectivus*, collective, from *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, to collect.]*

*1. formed by gathering or assembling; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.*

*2. deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. [Obs.]*

*3. of, as, or characteristic of a group; or of characteristic of individuals acting together; common to several or many; as, the collective effort of the students.*

*4. designating or of any enterprise in which people work collectively; as, there are collective farms in the Soviet Union.*

*5. in grammar, designating a noun which in the singular form denotes a collection of individuals (e.g., army, orchestra, crowd); it is treated as singular when the collection is thought of as a whole and as plural when the individual members are thought of as acting separately.*

*collective bargaining*; bargaining carried on between an employer, or employers, and an organized group of workers in order to reach an agreement on wages, hours, working conditions, etc.

*collective fruit*; in botany, any fruit formed by a fused cluster of the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple, the mulberry, etc.: called also *multiple fruit*.

*collective security*; a system of international security in which the participating nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them.

*collective*, n. *1. in grammar, a collective noun.*

*2. any collective enterprise.*

*3. the people who work together in such an enterprise.*

## possessive

proximately the same mass and magnitude of charge.

**pos'i-türe**, *n.* posture. [Obs.]

**pos'net**, *n.* [W. *posned*.] a little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. [Archaic or Dial.]

**pos'ō-log'ic**; **pos'ō-log'ic-al**, *a.* pertaining to pathology.

**pos'ō-sol'ō-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *posos*, how much, and -*logy*,] in medicine, the science of doses; the art of making doses.

**pos-pol'i-te**, *n.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie*, a general call to arms against the enemy.] a kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country. [Obs.]

**poss**, *v.t.* possessed, *pt.* *pp.*; possessing, *ppr.* [form of *push*.] to dash; to push; to thrust. [Obs.]

**pos'sé**, *n.* [L., to be able.]

1. (a) the body of men liable to be summoned by a sheriff to assist him in keeping the peace, etc.; (b) a band of men, usually armed, so summoned: in full, *posse comitatus*.

2. any body of men armed with legal authority.

*in poss*; in the range of possibility, but not accomplished; potentially; opposed to *in esse*, in actual being.

*pose comitatus*; same as *posse*, sense 1.

**pos'sess'**, *v.t.*; possessed, *pt.* *pp.*; possessing, *ppr.* [OFr. *possesser*, from L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, to possess; *port*, toward (conjectural), and *sedere*, to sit.]

1. to occupy in person; to have as occupant; to inhabit. [Obs.]

O, I have bought the mansion of a love,  
But not possess'd it. —Shak.

2. to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; as, to possess much money and property; also, to have as an attribute, quality, etc.; as, to possess many good qualities.

Share all that he doth possess. —Shak.

3. to become or make oneself master of; to seize; to gain; to win. [Archaic.]

The English marched toward the river  
Eske, intending to possess a hill called  
Under-Eske. —Hayward.

4. to gain strong influence or control over; to dominate.

Sin of self-love possesseth all mine eye.—Shak.

5. to cause to be possessed, as by an evil influence, violent passion, etc. [Archaic.]

6. to put in possession of; to cause to have; to make master or owner; with of before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns; as, to be possessed of a large fortune; to possess oneself of another's property.

Had possessed himself of the kingdom. —Shak.

7. to make acquainted with; to acquaint; to inform. [Archaic.]

Possess the people in Messina here how  
innocent she died. —Shak.

8. to keep control over; to maintain.

9. to furnish or fill; to imbue or instill into; with *with* before the thing [Archaic].

It is of unspeakable advantage to possess  
our minds with an habitual good intention.  
—Addison.

10. to have knowledge or mastery of (a language, etc.).

11. to have sexual intercourse with.

Syn.—have, hold, occupy, own.

**pos'ses'ed** (-zest'), *a.* 1. owned.

2. controlled by an evil spirit; crazed; mad.

**pos'ses'sor** (-zesh'un), *n.* [ME.; OFr.; L. *possessio*.]

1. a possessing or being possessed; ownership; occupancy, hold, etc.

2. anything possessed.

3. [*pl.*] property; wealth.

4. any territory belonging to an outside country.

5. self-possession.

*to put in possession*; (a) to give possession to; (b) to place a person in charge of property recovered on ejectment or distraint.

**pos'ses'sion**, *v.t.* to provide with property. [Obs.]

**pos'ses'sion-är-y**, *a.* relating to or implying possession.

**pos'ses'sion-är**, *n.* 1. one that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [Obs.]

2. a member of such religious communities as were endowed with lands, etc.; opprobrious term. The mendicant orders professed to live entirely upon alms. [Obs.]

**pos'ses'si-väl**, *a.* in grammar, of or relating

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- seiche** (sāsh), *n.* [from Fr. *asse*, I.] a movement back and forth of the water in a lake or other land-locked body of water, varying in duration and resulting in fluctuation of the water level.
- se'íd**, *n.* same as *sayid*.
- sei'del** (zé'dél or sád'l), *n.; pl. sei'del*, [G.] [*osten S-*] a large beer mug, sometimes with a hinged lid.
- Seid'litz** (séid'litz), *a.* relating to the village of Seidlitz in Czechoslovakia, site of a famous mineral spring; also written *Sedlitz*.
- Seid'litz pow'dér**, [*s* called (1815) because their properties are said to resemble those of natural waters from the spring at *Seidlitz*, Czechoslovakia.] a laxative composed of two powders, one of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt, the other of tartaric acid: the two are separately dissolved in water, combined, and drunk while effervescent; also *Seidlitz powder*.
- sei'gnéur** (sán'yér), *n.* [Fr.; L. *senior*; see *senior*.] a feudal lord or noble; a seignior.
- sei'gnéu'riál** (sán-yúrl), *a.* same as *seignorial*.
- sei'gníor** (sén'yér), *n.* [ME. *seignour*; OFr. *seigneur*, a lord, sir; *seignior*; from L. *senior*, elder, an elder or lord, from *senex*, old.] 1. originally, the lord of a fee or manor. 2. a lord; noble; gentleman. 3. a title of respect corresponding to *Sir*.
- sei'gníor'age**, *n.* 1. something claimed or taken by a sovereign or other superior as his just right or due. 2. any profits or charges arising from the minting of gold and silver coins from bullion, usually the difference between face value and intrinsic value.
- sei'gníor'ál**, *a.* seigniorial.
- sei'gníor'ál-ty**, *n.* the domain or territory over which a seignior, or feudal lord, has jurisdiction.
- sei'gníor'i-ál** (sén-yör'), *a.* same as *seignorial*.
- sei'gníor'y** (sén-yér-), *n.; pl. sei'gníor'ies*, [OFr. *seignorie*, from L. *senior*, an elder or lord.] 1. the dominion, rights, or authority of a seignior, or feudal lord; lordship. 2. the extent or territory covered by this. 3. a body of lords, especially those of a medieval Italian republic. Also spelled *signory*.
- sei'gnó'ri-ál** (sén-yörl), *a.* of or having to do with a seignior.
- sei'gne** (sán), *n.* [Fr. *seine*, from L. *seagena*, Gr. *sagene*, a seine, a large net for catching fish, buoyed along the top by corks and weighted along the bottom so as to float perpendicularly.
- sei'gne**, *v.i.* seined, *pt.* *pp.*; seining, *ppr.* to use a seine in fishing.
- sei'gne**, *v.t.* to catch with a seine; to use a seine in; as, to *seine* fish; to *seine* a stream.
- sei'ner**, *n.* one who, or that which, seines.
- sei'tú-ár-y**, *n.* a sanctuary. [Obs.]
- sei'r-fish**, *n.* same as *seerfish*.
- sei'r-spóre**, *n.* [Gr. *seira*, a band, and *spora*, a spore.] in botany, a nonsexual organ of reproduction, several of which are arranged in the form of a chain in certain algae. [Obs.]
- sei'se**, *v.t.* seized, *pt.* *pp.*; seizing, *ppr.* [var. of *seize*.] in law, to take possession of; to possess; to seize.
- sei'sin**, *n.* same as *seizin*.
- sei'mál**, *a.* same as *seismic*.
- sei'mic**, *a.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seize*, to shake.] 1. of or having to do with an earthquake or earthquakes. 2. caused by an earthquake. 3. subject to earthquakes.
- sei'mic vertical**; the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the center of effort, or focal point, whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points.
- the seismic area**; the tract on the earth's surface within which an earthquake is felt.
- sei'mi-cál**, *a.* same as *seismic*.
- sei'mism**, *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake.] the phenomena of earthquakes, collectively.
- sei'mó**, [*from Gr. seismos*, earthquake, from *seiein*, to shake.] a combining form meaning *earthquake*, as in *seismogram*; also, rarely, *sismo*.
- sei'mo-gráph**, *n.* [seismo- and -graph.] an instrument for registering the direction, intensity, and time of earthquakes.
- sei'mo-graph'íc**, *a.* 1. pertaining to seismography. 2. indicated or recorded by a seismograph.
- sei'mog'ráphy**, *n.* the study or observation of the phenomena of earthquakes; the science of recording such phenomena by means of the seismograph.
- sei'mo-log'í-cál**, *sei'mo-log'íc*, *a.* relating to seismology.
- sei'mo-log'í-cally**, *adv.* by means of or according to seismology.
- sei'mo-lógy**, *n.* [seismo- and -logy.] the science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of earthquakes and all phenomena connected with them.
- sei'mom'é-tér**, *n.* [seismo- and -meter.] same as *seismograph*.
- sei'mo-métric**, *a.* same as *seismographic*.
- sei'mo-métry**, *n.* the use of a seismometer in measuring and recording the phenomena of earthquakes.
- sei'mo-scópe**, *n.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *skopein*, to see.] an instrument which indicates only the occurrence and time of earthquakes.
- sei'mo-scópic**, *a.* of or recorded by a seismoscope.
- sei'mo-tíc**, *a.* same as *seismic*.
- sei'ty**, *n.* [L. *se*, oneself.] something peculiar to one's self; individuality.
- sei'zable**, *a.* that can be seized.
- sei'ze**, *v.t.* seized, *pt.* *pp.*; seizing, *ppr.* [ME. *saysen*, *seyzen*, OFr. *saisir*, *seisir*, to take possession of, from LL. *sacire*.] 1. originally, to put in legal possession of a feudal holding. 2. to take legal possession of. 3. to take possession of suddenly and by force.
4. to have a sudden and drastic effect upon; to attack; to strike; as, his mind was seized with a sudden paralysis.
5. to capture; to take prisoner; to catch; to arrest.
6. to grasp suddenly with the hand; to take hold of forcibly.
7. to grasp with the mind; to comprehend; to understand.
8. to take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.) quickly.
9. in nautical usage, to fasten together (ropes, etc.), as by lashings; to bind; to lash. to seize on (or upon): (a) to take hold of suddenly and with force; (b) to take possession of. Syn.—grasp, catch, apprehend, take.
- sei'zin**, *sei'sin*, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*, from *saisir*, to seize.] 1. in law, possession; specifically, possession of a freehold estate: *Seizin* in fact or deed is actual or corporal possession; *seizin* in law is constructive possession, as where there is no adverse claimant.
2. the act of taking possession.
3. the thing possessed; property so possessed.
- livery of seizin*; see under *livery*.
- sei'zing**, *n.* 1. seizure.
2. in nautical usage: (a) the act of binding or fastening together, as with lashings; (b) lashings or cordage used for this; (c) a fastening made in this way.
- sei'zór**, *n.* in law, one who seizes or takes possession of a freehold estate.
- sei'zúre** (-zhur), *n.* 1. the act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as, the seizure of a thief.
2. the act of taking possession by force; as, the seizure of lands or goods; the seizure of a town by an enemy; the seizure of a throne by a usurper.
3. the act of taking by warrant; as, the seizure of contraband goods.
4. a sudden attack, as of a disease.
5. the thing taken or seized. [Obs.]
6. ownership; grasp; possession. [Obs.]
- sei'jánt**, *sei'jeant*, *a.* [Fr. *seant*; ppr. of *seoir*, from L. *sedere*, to sit.] in heraldry, sitting with the forelegs straight and upright; applied to a lion, etc.
- sei'jant affronté**; sitting with the entire body facing the observer.
- Seim** (sám), *n.* [Pol., assembly.] 1. formerly, the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament.

## selective

2. the Polish Parliament, now consisting of only one chamber.
- sei'join'**, *v.t.* to separate. [Rare.]
- sei'jú'gous**, *a.* [L. *sejugus*; *se*, in + *jungere*, to join.] in botany, having six pairs of stamens.
- sei'ju'fíction**, *n.* the act of disjoining. [Obs.]
- sei'ke**, *a.* sick. [Obs.]
- Seik'et** (seék'), *n.* [Egypt.] an Egyptian deity portrayed as having the head of a lioness.
- sei'kós**, *n.* [Gr., a pen, enclosure.] Greece, a shrine or sacred enclosure.
- sei'lf**, *n.* self. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.]
- sei'la'chi-án**, *a.* of or belonging to the Selachians.
- sei'la'chi-án**, *n.* a member of the Selachians.
- sei'la'chi-i**, *n., pl.* [Gr. *selachos*, shark.] fishes including the sharks, rays, etc., of this order containing the sharpest of rays: now sometimes restricted to the sharks.
- sel'a-choid**, *a.* like a shark.
- sel'a-choi'dé-i**, *n., pl.* a group of sharks as contrasted with the selachians.
- sel'a-chol'ó-gist**, *n.* one who makes selachians.
- Sel'a-chos'tó-mi**, *n., pl.* [Gr. *selachos*, and *stoma*, mouth.] an order of sharks, including the paddlefish.
- Sel'a-gi-nel'á**, *n.* [dim. of *Selagol*.] 1. the typical genus of the Selagolidae, consisting of evergreen herbs of limited pearance, resembling *Lycopodium*. 2. [s-] a member of this genus.
- Sel-ag'i-nel'á-ceae**, *n., pl.* an order of cryptogamous plants.
- sei'la'gó**, *n.* [L.] a South African genus of shrubs having narrow leaves and flowers in slender spikes.
- sei'lah**, *n.* [Heb., meaning not known, connected with *sálah*, rest.] in the Hebrew word found frequently in the averse: its meaning is unknown, but often interpreted as an indication of a pause or rest.
- sei'läm'lik**, *n.* [Turk. *selâmiq*, from Ar. and Turk. suffix -iq]. 1. that part of a Turkish house set apart for guests. 2. formerly, the ceremonial visit of a Turkish sultan to a mosque every Friday.
- sei'coh'út**, *a.* rare; unusual; uncommon. [Obs.]
- sei'seld**, *adv.* rarely; seldom. [Obs.]
- sei'dom**, *adv.* seldom; rarely. [Obs.]
- sei'dom**, *adv.* [AS. *selðan*, seldom; *selðum*, not often; not frequently.]
- sei'dóm**, *a.* rare; infrequent. [Obs.]
- sei'dó'ness**, *n.* rareness. [Rare.]
- sei'd'seen**, *a.* rarely seen. [Obs.]
- sei'lect**, *a.* [L. *selectus*, pp. of *seleger*, to choose from; *se*, apart; and *legere*, to choose.] 1. chosen in preference to another or others, picked out, especially for excellence or special quality; picked. 2. choice; excellent; outstanding. 3. careful in choosing or selecting; judicious. 4. exclusive; as, a *select* company.
- sei'lect'**, *v.t.* selected, *pt.* *pp.*; selecting, *adv.* to choose and take from a number, *top* out, as for excellence, desirability, etc.
- sei'lect'**, *v.t.* to make a selection; to choose.
- sei'lect'ed-ly**, *adv.* with selection.
- sei'lect'ee**, *n.* a person inducted into the armed forces under selective service.
- sei'leg'tion**, *n.* 1. a selecting or being selected. 2. that of those selected.
3. in biology, any process, whether natural or artificial, by which certain organisms or characteristics are permitted, or favored to survive and reproduce in, or as if in, preference to others.
- sei'lect'ive**, *a.* 1. of, having to do with, characterized by selection. 2. having the power of selecting; tending to select.
3. in radio, excluding oscillations on all frequencies except the one desired.
- sei'lect'ive absorption**; that absorption manifested by a substance when it is impervious to certain rays of heat or light.
- sei'lect'ive service**; compulsory military training and service according to age, physical fitness, ability, etc.

